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being rather indistinct but not encountered in the controls. The red blood cells appear to take the stain normally, but in many of them are found round or slightly elongated red chromatin bodies partially surrounded by or in close approximation to a somewhat larger deep-blue staining body. Some of the chromatin bodies approach $1\ \mu$ in diameter, but the majority are smaller and in these the protoplasm is elongated, extending well beyond the chromatin body at both ends.

Some of the bodies are found clearly without the cells and in the largest of these the red chromatin body is centrally located and surrounded entirely by the deep-blue staining protoplasm, the whole being crescentic in shape.

This method of preparing and staining blood smears has been repeated many times with proper controls of normal guinea-pig blood and with blood from pigs sick with diseases other than spotted fever, with the result that the bodies above described have never been found except in spotted fever blood.

There appears to be some resemblance between these bodies found in spotted fever guinea pig blood and those described by Seidelin as having been found by him in yellow fever blood; and in view of the criticism of Seidelin's work made by Wenyon and Low, who claim to have found similar bodies in normal guinea pig blood, one naturally hesitates to draw any definite conclusions from the finding here reported.

From the fact that these bodies, on account of their morphological and tinctorial characteristics, may be regarded as probably of protozoan nature, and because they have thus far been found only in blood from animals infected with spotted fever, it is felt that the publication of their description at this time is justified, in order that other workers may be on the lookout for them, and that their relationship to Rocky Mountain spotted fever may be fully established.

The writer is indebted to Surg. A. M. Stimson and Asst. Surg. R. R. Spencer for assistance in carrying on the above-described investigations.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following reports of plague-prevention work in California were received from Surg. Boggess, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work.

WEEK ENDED FEB. 5, 1916.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.	
RAT PROOFING.		RAT PROOFING—continued.	
New buildings:		New garbage cans stamped approved.....	891
Inspections of work under construction.	223	Nuisances abated.....	248
Basements concreted (square feet, 59,655).....	47	OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.	
Floors concreted (square feet, 3,138)....	6	Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	23
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 16,691).....	73	Reinspections made on vessels.....	26
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).	70,484	New rat guards procured.....	26
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:		Defective rat guards repaired.....	5
Inspections made.....	124	Rats trapped on wharves and water front.....	34
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	790	Rats trapped on vessels.....	33
Wire screening used (square feet).....	3,820	Traps set on wharves and water front....	177
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	2,144	Traps set on vessels.....	55
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	700	Vessels trapped on.....	14
Old buildings:		Poisons placed on water front (pieces)....	3,600
Inspections made.....	442	Poisons placed within Panama-Pacific Exposition grounds (pieces).....	42,200
Wooden floors removed.....	27	Bait used on water front and vessels (bacon, pounds).....	6
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	20	Bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	9
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	4,665	Poison used on water front (pounds).....	3
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 15,862).....	15	RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.	
Basements concreted (square feet, 15,025).....	19	San Francisco:	
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 16,299).....	56	Collected.....	470
Total area concrete laid (square feet)....	47,186	Examined.....	369
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 9,030).....	8	Found infected.....	None.
Buildings razed.....	13	San Benito:	
		Collected.....	6
		Examined.....	6
		Found infected.....	None.

Operations are being carried on on lands owned by the People's Water Co. as follows:

Tract.	Acres.	Material used.	
		Grain.	Kilnol
Keiff tract.....	50	Pounds.	Gallons.
Olive ranch.....	160	175	12½
M. Hopkins tract.....	103		22½
Laveaga tract.....	100	225	

BREED & BANCROFT PROPERTY.

	Acres.	Kilnol.	Waste balls.
Richmond Center.....	52	Gallons.	
Spaulding-Pullman.....	120	13 7½	1,050 600

WEEK ENDED FEB. 12, 1916.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings:	
Inspections of work under construction.	178
Basements concreted (square feet, 22,900).....	39
Floors concreted (square feet, 7,770).....	14
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 22,563).....	101
Total area of concrete laid (square feet).....	63,233
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:	
Inspections made.....	111
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened.....	710
Wire screening used (square feet).....	3,400
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement.....	1,658
Sidewalk lens lights replaced.....	500
Old buildings:	
Inspections made.....	408
Wooden floors removed.....	30
Yards and passageways, planking removed.....	3
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed.....	3,520
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 38,954).....	29
Basements concreted (square feet, 21,125).....	29
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 8,085).....	44
Total area concrete laid (square feet).....	66,164
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet, 1,215).....	2
Buildings razed.....	16
New garbage cans stamped approved.....	265
Nuisances abated.....	237

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Continued.

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	15
Reinspections made on vessels.....	33
New rat guards procured.....	27
Defective rat guards repaired.....	14
Rats trapped on wharves and water front.....	33
Rats trapped on vessels.....	86
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	172
Traps set on vessels.....	44
Vessels trapped on.....	14
Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces).....	52,500
Bait used on water front and vessels (baron, pounds).....	6
Amount of bread used in poisoning water front (loaves).....	9
Number of pounds of poison used on water front.....	3

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

San Francisco:	
Collected.....	448
Examined.....	344
Found infected.....	None.
Hollister:	
Collected.....	6
Examined.....	6
Found infected.....	None.

RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	193
Mus rattus.....	121
Mus alexandrinus.....	63
Mus musculus.....	71
Operations are being carried on on land owned by the People's Water Company as follows:	
Contra Costa Co., Keiff tract, 90 acres treated;	
27 gallons kilmol used; 2,368 waste balls used.	

RECORD OF PLAGUE INFECTION.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(¹)	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(¹)	125 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	(¹)	(¹)	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	(¹)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 21, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ²	July 12, 1915	287 squirrels; 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	July 13, 1915	(¹)	Nov. 12, 1915	1,597 squirrels.
Fresno.....	(¹)	(¹)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	(¹)	(¹)	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	(¹)	(¹)	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	(¹)	Aug. 14, 1915	50 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	(¹)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	(¹)	(¹)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	(¹)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	(¹)	(¹)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	(¹)	(¹)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ None.² Wood rat.

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Stanislaus, San Benito, Monterey, Lassen, and Modoc.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended February 19, 1916, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
Vesse's fumigated with sulphur.....	6	Rodents received, by species:	
Vesse's fumigated with cyanide gas.....	14	Mus rattus.....	155
Sulphur used (pounds).....	755	Mus norvegicus.....	903
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation		Mus alexandrinus.....	163
(pounds).....	687	Mus musculus.....	6,838
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumiga-		Wood rats.....	160
tion (pints).....	1,030	Muskrats.....	8
Clean bills of health issued.....	25	Putrid (included in enumeration of	
Foul bills of health issued.....	7	species).....	66
FIELD OPERATIONS.		Total rodents received at laboratory.....	8,227
Rodents trapped.....	8,433	Rodents examined.....	2,691
Premises inspected.....	7,627	Number of rats suspected of plague.....	154
Notices served.....	771	Plague rats confirmed.....	None.
Garbage cans installed.....	36	PLAGUE STATUS TO FEB. 19, 1916.	
BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.	
By elevation.....	182	Last case of rodent plague, Feb. 4, 1916.	
By marginal concrete wall.....	206	Total number of rodents captured to Feb. 19. 615,744	
By concrete floor and wall.....	230	Total number of rodents examined to Feb.	
By minor repairs.....	501	19.....	
Total buildings rat proofed.....	1,119		
Concrete laid (square yards).....	10,654		
Premises, planking and shed flooring re-		Total cases of rodent plague to Feb. 19, by	
moved.....	197	species:	
Buildings demolished.....	187	Mus musculus.....	
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated)	103,553	Mus rattus.....	
		Mus alexandrinus.....	
		Mus norvegicus.....	
		Total rodent cases to Feb. 19, 1916...	

¹ Indicates number of rodents the tissues of which were inoculated into guinea pigs. Most of them showed on necropsy only evidence of recent inflammatory process; practically none presented gross lesions characteristic of plague infection.

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended February 5, 1916, was received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.		WATER FRONT.	
New buildings reinspected.....	10	Vessels recorded and histories recorded.....	7
New buildings reinspected, concrete foundations.....	10	Vessels fumigated.....	2
NOTE.—Work of inspection and reinspection of buildings suspended on account of storm.		Sulphur used, pounds.....	3,100
LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.		New rat guards installed.....	8
Dead rodents received.....	6	Fumigation certificates issued.....	2
Rodents trapped and killed.....	240	Port sanitary statements issued.....	39
Rodents recovered after fumigation.....	18	The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding and fending.	
Total.....		MISCELLANEOUS WORK.	
Rodents examined for plague infection.....	161	Rat-proofing notices sent to contractors, new buildings.....	5
Bodies examined for plague infection.....	3	Letters sent in re rat complaints.....	3
CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.		Lectures on sanitary measures.....	1
Mus rattus.....	3	Restaurants inspected.....	10
Mus alexandrinus.....	46	RODENTS EXAMINED IN EVERETT.	
Mus norvegicus.....	144	Mus norvegicus trapped.....	27
Mus musculus.....	71	Rodents examined for plague infection.....	26
		Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the two weeks ended February 11, 1916. No plague infection was found.

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan.....	149	49
Puerta de Tierra.....	86	10
Santurce.....	181	5